THE COURT: That's explained that.

How about Nationstar?

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2.3 MR. GELLER: I have not heard from them, your Honor.

THE COURT: What does that mean?

MR. GELLER: Since our last appearance I have not

1	heard	from	them	in	any	way.	They	have	not	

THE COURT: You haven't settled though.

MR. GELLER: No.

THE COURT: But you have served them.

MR. GELLER: Yes.

THE COURT: Have they acted?

7 MR. GELLER: Yes.

THE COURT: They just didn't show up for today,

okay.

We're here on Experian's motion for summary judgment. I have to say, neither side was all that helpful to me in giving me what I need to figure out this case. And I think the answer, one way or another, is very straight forward.

What I believe happened is that plaintiff went into default on his mortgage with Nationstar, now called

Mr. Cooper -- which is strange to me, but that's okay. And he did a work-out. He did a plan whereby he would bring himself current over a period of months.

Now how do I know that. Well, that's because I have looked at Exhibit 3 to the Experian affidavit of Anna Simmons. And within that Exhibit 3 there is a document, and no one has told me what it is, and just below the first half of the document there is a comment by somebody, but I don't know who, that says, 'paying under the partial payment agreement.' And

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there is some other notation -- right above that it says, 'by October 22 this account is scheduled to go to a positive status.'.

So from those entries what I infer is that the plaintiff became delinquent in his mortgage. He talked to Nationwide (sic), Mr. Cooper -- Nationstar, Mr. Cooper, and worked out a payment plan that would bring him current by October. And then he probably got current by October. I don't know, no one has told me, but I assume he got current.

So the only question before us is as to the reporting between I think December or January, when he went into default, and October when he came out of default.

Now, I'm drawing a lot of inferences there and I can't draw inferences in support of the defendant on summary judgment.

But Mr. Geller, I will tell you, that if all that is going on here was that your client thinks he shouldn't have been booked as delinquent because he had an agreed payment plan, I think that's wrong. I think they still show the debt as in default until he completes the payment plan, in which the case, the reporting would have been perfectly accurate by everybody. Because he was 180 days in default until he caught up, whether that was March or April or what, I don't know.

Then, Mr. Geller, your guy tells me, well, I had documents showing what was going on, but I threw them away

because I didn't know I'd need them for this case. That's my
problem with the plaintiff's case and the defendant's case,
because the defendant hasn't told me any of the things that I
just said.

- The main problem I have with the defendant's case is, why didn't you get the Nationwide statements? Nationwide is a party to the case. If you gave me the Nationwide statements and they showed him as delinquent, you're off the hook.
- MS. TOBITSCH: Your Honor, I can answer that for you. So we actually asked Nationstar for the documents before we filed the motion, and they didn't produce the documents. We didn't have enough time to go through formal discovery before we filed the motion.
- THE COURT: Come one, how much time could it take? You send a letter to Nationwide. You say, punch the button and give me the account file on this guy.
- MS. TOBITSCH: We requested the documents, but I think they would have had 30 days to respond and --
- THE COURT: Why did you request so late?
 - MS. TOBITSCH: So I think we only had a couple of weeks after the premotion conference to file the motion for summary judgment.
- 24 THE COURT: Why didn't you come to me and ask me to shorten the period because you need these for your motion?

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MS. TOBITSCH: So what you're talking about today, that goes to an element of inaccuracy, which is a separate and independent element.

THE COURT: I know, but it's the easiest way out of the case. Why charge your client extra money to give me an ACDV, which I don't know what that is, you don't explain it to me, when if you just give me the pile of mortgage statements we'll all know what happened here. It's the easiest way, cheapest way.

Just write me a letter saying, Judge, Mr. Cooper needs to give us a statement. I'll say, Mr. Cooper, three days, push the button on the computer, give them the statements. Then we know if my hypothetical about the deferred payments plan is correct.

Sure sounds like it's correct. I don't know if either of you have any other way to read this notation on this document. But 'paying under a partial payment agreement, open 126,000 past due as of March 2018, scheduled to go to a positive status by October 22,' that sounds to me like a payment plan.

MS. TOBITSCH: Yes, that's correct. So in our reinvestigation, an ACDV is an Automated Credit Debit Verdict form, a standard form used by the consumer reporting agencies. Nationstar was the one that reported that there was the partial payment agreement.

1 THE COURT: Look, maybe it's because you're 2 comfortable with these forms that you assume I am, but I have 3 no idea how this form gets generated, what it says. 4 Let's look at one of these ACDV forms. The first 5 one next to Ms. Simmons' affidavit. Exhibit 1 -- sorry 6 Exhibit 2, first page. 7 MS. TOBITSCH: Okay. So here we have -- so this one 8 actually --9 THE COURT: First of all, who generates this form? You haven't told me that. 10 11 MS. TOBITSCH: So it's a consumer reporting agency, 12 like Experian, sends it to the furnisher of credit. Once 13 Experian received the consumer dispute, it generated this form 14 with the information for the furnisher to verify. 15 THE COURT: Which information on here is generated 16 by Experian and which information is generated by the 17 creditor? 18 So in the middle, the middle column, MS. TOBITSCH: 19 on profile, that's the information that's on profile for 20 Experian. 21 THE COURT: Hang on for a second. Where does it say 22 on profile? 2.3 MS. TOBITSCH: Directly in the middle of the page. 24 THE COURT: I see that.

Okay.

MS. TOBITSCH:

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THE COURT: First let me ask, under the remarks we have the name of the consumer, and we have subscriber consumer ID, and those both have the plaintiff's names. What does that mean, consumer identification and subscriber consumer ID?

MS. TOBITSCH: So the consumer identification, that's the identification information for the consumer that Experian has. So they have his name, his Social Security number, his date of birth and current address. Then the subscriber is letting us know he has the name Morris Manopla.

THE COURT: How is the subscriber letting you know that? There is only one form here.

MS. TOBITSCH: He's responding. Under subscriber consumer ID, he's providing the information that he has, which is Morris Manopla. They don't provide anything different for Social Security number or DOB, which means they have the same information.

THE COURT: Stop right there. How do the words get on the paper? I understand Experian puts the words: Name, Morris Manopla. How does the subscriber consumer ID get on the same piece of paper that Experian at one point had in its possession?

MS. TOBITSCH: This piece of paper you're referring to, this is sent electronically. They fill-in their response to the form.

THE COURT: And they fill-in electronically.

1 MS. TOBITSCH: Yes. 2 They hit send, it comes back to you. THE COURT: 3 MS. TOBITSCH: Yes. 4 THE COURT: Okay. Now let me ask you this, I might 5 ask you a few more times, how am I supposed to know that? 6 MS. TOBITSCH: I apologize, your Honor, for not 7 making that clear. I think we -- the reason why we had --8 first we weren't going to include these, but the reason we 9 included them was just to show the fact that this form was 10 actually sent and completed. Because one of the claims in the 11 complaint was that Experian did not conduct a reinvestigation. 12 So we attached to this to our motion and it appears that the 13 plaintiff dropped that argument in its opposition because it 14 doesn't address that argument. 15 So we weren't -- we didn't intend for you to -- I'm 16 happy to walk you through anything you want. The reason we 17 attached it was to address the point that an investigation had 18 not been completed. 19 THE COURT: Because, according to the plaintiff, he 20 never got whatever it was that was generated between you and 21 Experian, even though your position is you sent it. 22 MS. TOBITSCH: So the consumer does not receive the 23 The consumer receives what is in Exhibit 3, which are 24 the results of the reinvestigation. And we know that

Mr. Manopla received them, because first of all, we have it in

- our records which is why we're attaching it; but Mr. Manopla
 had two in his records, which is why he attached it to his
 affidavit.
 - THE COURT: Okay. So we know that in fact he did receive the results of your ACDV once it was completed by you and Nationwide, right?
 - MS. TOBITSCH: Yes, because he attached. We sent to it him, which our records reflect. And his records reflect that he received it, since he attached copies.
 - THE COURT: Let's move down the page of the same

 ACDV. I think it's a very relevant document, I just don't

 know how you expect me to make a ruling based on, without

 knowing what it is.
 - MS. TOBITSCH: Sure.

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- THE COURT: So under subscriber response, that's Nationwide's response. I should assume everything in this column Nationwide filled in.
- MS. TOBITSCH: Correct, under subscriber response.

 If we have information on profile and they don't address, it's blank, it means they don't have different information than what we have on file.
- THE COURT: On profile, which you started with, that
 means what? Who does that column?
- 24 MS. TOBITSCH: Experian fills that out with the information it has on profile for the consumer.

THE COURT: Which comes first, the on profile or the subscriber response?

MS. TOBITSCH: The on profile.

THE COURT: Shouldn't it be on the left and the subscriber response on the right, just like it is on the earlier boxes?

MS. TOBITSCH: It might be easier to read that way, but I don't know, it's an industry standard form, one that everybody uses.

THE COURT: Not me. I will ask you again, rhetorically, how could you expect me to know that?

I think it is a very important because it does show that you asked Nationwide what was going on, and they told you exactly what was in their credit file and had been on your credit report for the consumer, and they match.

MS. TOBITSCH: Uh-huh.

THE COURT: And that's your investigation. And what more do you have to do to if they are telling you that's what our records show. It's important, but I'm not sure I can grant you summary judgment based on your oral explanation of what it is when I have no evidence in front of me as to what it is. Now I understand the form.

So assuming, Mr. Geller, that I keep the record open for a supplemental affidavit that tells me everything that

Ms. Tobitsch just told me, by someone with knowledge and under

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oath, so I understand what it means, forgetting about the deferred payment plan that I think is behind all of this, what is problem?

MR. GELLER: The problem, your Honor, is that as cited in plaintiff's memorandum of law relying on an ACDV is not sufficient to show that Experian did what they were required to do under the FCRA.

THE COURT: What more should they do?

MR. GELLER: They were notified by Mr. Manopla that he was disputing this matter. He said he had never been late. At the very least, they should have requested documentation I think from the bank showing where he was late. I have a letter here from Mr. Manopla saying he's never been late and --

THE COURT: But then think of what you're asking.

Obviously they are questioning Nationwide, because they've got some expression from the consumer disputing it. They don't routinely go to Nationwide and say, 'is this right.' They get the data, they compile it with the consumer's reports. And then they only go back to the creditor if the consumer has disputed it.

So we know there is a dispute. Experian knows there is a dispute. It reaches out and says, effectively, to Nationwide, double check this because -- they don't say because the consumer is disputing -- but there is no other

reason. Nationwide comes back and says the information is right.

Now at that point what you're suggesting is that Experian has an obligation to adjudicate the dispute and find out who is right here, Nationwide or the plaintiff. They can't do that. I can barely do that.

MR. GELLER: I don't think they are being asked to adjudicate the dispute. I think they are simply being asked to take into account the information and the evidence that Mr. Manopla provided to them.

THE COURT: What did he give them?

MR. GELLER: He sent them -- well --

THE COURT: That we don't, have he sent them statements that we don't have.

MR. GELLER: Showing that he had been making payments about monthly, on time, he was never delinquent.

Also as he mentions in his affidavit he at one point he placed a phone call to the bank and asked if he was ever late. And there is a recording of the phone call. They said, no, your account has always been current.

THE COURT: What is Experian supposed to do with that? They don't have the phone call. Are they supposed to have a human being call up Nationwide and say, do you have a recording? Are they supposed to do what I think they should have done in this action, which is get a copy of the

statements? How much do they have to do before they take a side between a disputing consumer and his creditor?

MR. GELLER: Your Honor, I think they have to do more than they did in this case.

THE COURT: You have to tell me what, because "more" doesn't say anything.

MR. GELLER: I understand. As a result of the incorrect information on his credit report, Mr. Manopla was denied a loan.

THE COURT: I'm assuming damages. Forget about damages, there has to be liability first. What happens is he writes them a letter. It says, here is an item that is in dispute, the Nationstar mortgage. And then all he says about it in the first letter is these loans were never late. He doesn't say he's enclosing anything in the first letter.

So they contact and Nationwide tells them, No, that's right, that's correct. They send your client the usual response that says we checked it out.

They show internally that they found out somehow -- Ms. Tobitsch hasn't told me how -- that there is a deferred payment agreement going on. I don't know how that happened.

And then we have the second letter, and again it says I'm not late on this mortgage. It doesn't say he's enclosing anything. Where does it say he's enclosed his financial statements?

1 MR. GELLER: I think in the letter --2 Which letter? 3 THE COURT: Either one. Neither one says attached 4 please find the statement. 5 MR. GELLER: On the bottom he says last paragraph, 'As you can see from my credit history I have never been late 6 7 with credit cards.' 8 THE COURT: Wait a minute. The way I read that, the 9 way anybody would read that, is, Experian, look at your own 10 report you'll see this is the first late notation you've ever 11 made. He has is not saying enclosed please find the mortgage 12 statements that show that I'm current. 13 MR. GELLER: I understand. Perhaps he could have 14 been more expressive in the letter. I won't doubt that, your 15 Honor. 16 THE COURT: It's more than that. Look, As you can see from my credit history, I've never been late with any 17 18 credit cards.' Well, this is not a credit card. He's just 19 saying, I've got a good credit history and you ought to infer 20 from that I'm telling the truth. He's not saying what he 21 says in his affidavit that I enclosed mortgage statements 22 which showed in fact that I was not delinquent on this 23 account. That's something that appears for the first time in 24 his affidavit.

And if indeed the mortgage statements, which he says

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he included in his affidavit not in his letters but in his affidavit, show that in fact he was late and they did a deferred payment plan and that his affidavit is false,

Mr. Geller, there are going to be consequences to your client because he made up a case.

MR. GELLER: I understand, your Honor.

THE COURT: So I'm going to reserve decision on this motion.

I want to see the mortgage statements. I want to see if the plaintiff was telling me the truth when he put in an affidavit saying, I enclosed mortgage statements, even though his letters say nothing about enclosing any mortgage statements. I want to see what those mortgage statements are.

Ms. Tobitsch, I don't think I need to tell you what the procedure is for getting those statements if Mr. Cooper is uncooperative.

MS. TOBITSCH: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: I won't hesitate to hold somebody in contempt if they don't meet a discovery obligation. Let's get those statements, find out if the plaintiff is telling the truth that he's never been late, and then we can talk about whether Experian had an obligation to get involved in adjudicating the dispute and deciding who is more likely to be right; which frankly, Mr. Geller, I just can't believe the FCRA requires that.

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Like I said, I'm having a hard time figuring out who did what here, and I have the power of law. Experian has nothing, they can just ask.

I want those documents in two weeks. I think it will shed some light on where we should go next.

Mr. Geller, you should talk to your client whether he's sure he enclosed those mortgage statements. And whether in fact he entered into a deferred payment plan. Because I think what he's really saying in his letters is you shouldn't list me as late anymore because I've got a deferred payment plan, and as long as I stick to it they are going to take off the late payment notation by October. That's what I think happened. Your client didn't tell me any of that in his affidavit. It makes the case entirely different.

MR. GELLER: I understand, your Honor.

THE COURT: Let's see what we can do. Please make an additional filing in the next two weeks. Defendant first, it will be a supplemental submission in support of their summary judgment motion.

Ten days later I want any reply, if there is a reply from the plaintiff.

Anything else we can do today?

MR. GELLER: Nothing from plaintiff.

THE COURT: Ms. Tobitsch?

MS. TOBITSCH: Nothing else, thank you.